

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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OFFICE: THE HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily, per month, \$1.00
Daily, per year, \$10.00
Semi-Weekly, per year, \$5.00
Sunday, per year, \$2.00

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WASHINGTON BUREAU.—130 New York avenue, N. W.
ODDEN BUREAU.—Utah Loan and Trust company building, W. L. Wattie, manager.Address all remittances to HERALD COMPANY.
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It looks as though Wales never would have a Jubilee.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago rides a wheel, but he hasn't wheels.

The killing of a book agent is usually held to be justifiable homicide.

Amelie Rives-Chandler is ill. Is it a case of "The Quick or the Dead?"

The Spanish ministry has resigned. This is the most distinguished act of its career.

Speaker Reed has been threatened. If we have ears we must expect to have nihilists.

Not a single fishing story has come from Princeton this summer. What's the matter with Grover?

The president has been conferring degrees. Degrees are all right, but they are no substitute for "bale."

President McKinley was hardly so facetious in his address to the doctors as ex-President Cleveland was in his.

Healer Schrader uses a rubber stamp in the distribution of his blessings. This is sufficient to stamp him as a fraud.

Bacchante had to quit the Boston public library. The pursuit of learning and culture are no place for a bacchante.

General Miles isn't experimenting with any emergency rations. Not much; he is having a regular feast every day.

The Modern Woodmen have met, elected officers and adjourned. They signify failed to endorse or condemn Mr. Cleveland's forestry reserve order.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is averse to holding any public office. Is it possible there is such a thing as a private snap that is more of a snap than a public office?

Now that the war is over many criticisms of the Greeks are heard, largely that they were not prepared for war. Events have demonstrated that they were at least on a war footing.

Fanny Davenport has been telling a Boston reporter about the days of her youth when she played "Cinderella." It is an ominous sign when an actress begins to tell of the parts she played in her girlhood days.

Secretary Gage says the people should have patience. Patience is a very good thing, but people cannot live on it. As prosperity slipped away from them some years ago, so now their patience is slipping away.

A leading society woman of St. Paul, Minn., embezzled \$3,200 belonging to a charitable institution. The money having belonged to a charitable institution, it is only charitable to say the lady was suffering from kleptomania.

For the benefit of The Salt Lake Herald, we will say that the estimated loss of \$2,000,000 a week, and about ten times that amount in work by a delay of the tariff legislation is the estimate of the American Economist, a thoroughly reliable journal, says the Provo Enquirer. The estimate shows how thoroughly reliable the authority is.

A year ago the gold papers were greatly exercised over Bryan, charging he had been in the employ of the "Silver trust," (which never existed) and that his business had been to lecture on free silver. This year these same papers haven't a word to say about Mr. W. D. Byrum delivering free lectures on sound money, his expenses, it is said, being paid by a sound money organization.

In the distribution of federal patronage in Utah we have no interest further than that good men shall be selected for appointment. But in their selection any man in Utah should have a say that man is ex-Senator Arthur Brown. He has always been a consistent Republican and in the campaign of 1896 he stood by the St. Louis platform through thick and thin. If fidelity to party deserves any recognition at the hands of the administration, then ex-Senator Brown should receive recognition.

The Louisville Courier-Journal hits sensational preachers and "slumming" women a hard but well deserved blow when it says: "The Rev. Madison C. Peters, one of New York's sensational preachers, witnessed a prize-fight one night last week, and is now inflicting his congregation and such of the public as he can get at with what he thinks of the degrading spectacle. The preachers who visit scenes of vice and the women who go 'slumming' ought to remember that there is the same obligation upon them to keep quiet about those shady excursions as there is upon the worldly frequenters of such places, but they never do. The ideas that they make in excuse for such conduct are precisely what Zola and similar writers urge in behalf of their books. The only difference is that Zola and his confederates tell their stories with a literary skill and grace that neither the Rev. Mr. Peters nor any of the slumming brigade has ever been able to approximate."

THE SCHOOLS.

Yesterday was a great day among the schools. The results of the year's work was made known to pupils and parents, and many hundreds of happy boys and girls were graduated from the graded schools and given the certificates authorizing them to enter the high school. And many thousands of boys and girls were made happy through having been promoted to other grades. And those who graduated from the high school were made happy. If the boys and girls were happy, as they were, no less happy were their parents.

Interested as all are in the entire school system, from primary to university, still the greatest interest must ever be in the graded schools, for it is there the very great majority of our future men and women complete their school education and emerge into the school of experience. These are the schools of the people and they should be made as excellent as possible.

There is one thing in the graded schools that needs improvement very much, and that is the matter of graduation. Pupils from them at an earlier age. The majority, and a large majority, too, of those who graduated yesterday were above the age of fourteen, while many had reached the age of seventeen and eighteen. Boys and girls should be leaving the high school at the ages of seventeen and eighteen years instead of entering it. This is not the fault of the schools nor entirely of the parents, but largely of an inferior school system in the past. Still, after admitting all this, a very large portion of the blame rests with parents who do not insist upon the importance of the early and constant attendance of children at school. There is too much of the theory that nothing is lost in early years and that time is more than made up by children starting to school at a rather advanced age.

The city has a school system of which it may well be proud, but the effort each year should be to make the schools better; and the standard for teachers should be raised each year. And while the schools have become a heavy expense to the taxpayers, yet it is recognized on all hands that the board of education has administered the school funds wisely and economically. And this applies not only to the present board, but to past boards. The school system needs to complete it a high school building, but in the present condition of business, with times so dull and financial embarrassments so many, it would be unwise to attempt to erect one for a year or two. Let the present school indebtedness be reduced before more is incurred.

WHAT ALDRICH MADE CLEAR.

Wharton Barker's paper, The American, says:

One truth Senator Aldrich makes clear, and that is that a protective tariff cannot be relied on for revenue. Resulting in a building up of domestic industries and the development of our own resources, a protective tariff must free us from dependence on foreign markets, lead to a reversion of imports and hence of customs duties derived from such articles. So we must expect, in the years to come, a decrease rather than an increase in the customs revenues to be derived from the protective schedules of the tariff.

Senator Aldrich's speech made it so clear that a protective tariff cannot be relied on for revenue that it will be a very hard matter to belaud it again so that the people will not see the question as it is. The protective ideas that have dominated the country since 1861 have been very different from those that were current before that time. The idea of the protectionists in the early part of the century was to make the tariff a means of encouraging and building up American industries, and that when this was done it had accomplished its object. It should be obvious to all that the moment the industries of any country have reached the stage where they can command their own market, foreign competition as such must cease; that henceforth there is an exchange of goods, and that revenue from tariff duties will tend to diminish rather than increase.

But the aim and object of such protectionists as Clay and Webster have been in sight of, and the tariff has not become the instrument of trade, and kindred organizations, to exact tribute from the people and to make it impossible for them to go elsewhere to purchase than to the trusts. Senator Aldrich's speech was a regular Pandora's box, though it is probable he did not realize the fact when he opened it.

THE PETTIGREW BILL.

Senator Pettigrew has introduced a bill to provide for the submission to a popular vote at the congressional election of 1898 this question:

Shall the constitution of the United States be so amended as to provide for the election of United States senators and of the president and vice-president by direct vote of the people?

The bill may or may not pass, but the question with which it deals is one destined to become more or less prominent in the near future. Every little while it comes to the fore in some state and that tends to force it upon the attention of all the states. There is a good deal of discontent all over the country with the present method of electing senators; and this grows. This question has recently been discussed quite thoroughly in Maryland. The discussion was started by the president of the Reform league in an interview. It was his view that, under the present system, as a matter of general principle the public good would be better safeguarded were the people to understand precisely what man they were indirectly voting for United States senators when directly voting for members of the legislature. The Baltimore Sun obtained the views of some of the leading citizens of Maryland on the subject.

Ex-Judge William A. Fisher (Democrat) said, in part: "The abandonment in actual practice of the electoral college system was from the apprehension that it might lead to the defeat of the popular will and because it was not believed to be fully consistent with the more generally prevalent views of pure democracy. But while the defeat of the electoral college, the defeat of the popular will was apprehended merely, experience has demonstrated that the choice of senators by the general assembly has in many instances entirely set public opinion aside and resulted in the debasement of the public service. Therefore, since the direct choice of the senators by the votes of the people is not practicable under the present state of the law, I think that the responsible party authorities, their conventions, should be required to declare

their candidates in order that a selection may be intelligently made by the people.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte (Republican):

The merits of the suggestion depend upon the standpoint from which it is considered. Friends of good government and pure politics, and honest people generally, regard it as highly desirable that the voters, when they cast their ballots, should know what they are doing. Politicians in general, and Maryland politicians in particular, regard this as an eminently undesirable, and always endeavor to blindfold the people as a preliminary to putting their hands into the people's pockets.

Major Charles M. Venable (Democrat):

I am favorable to the suggestion of having the names of candidates for the United States senate announced by the conventions of the two parties. I have long been of opinion that the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to have senators elected by popular vote.

Thomas Ireland Elliott (Republican): I am heartily in sympathy with any method of electing United States senators which will make the upper house of the legislature more responsive to the direction and control of the people.

The need no longer exists, certainly not to the extent that was once thought, for the representation of the state, as such, as opposed to the representation of the people. The senate should never be swayed by mere popular clamor, but, at the same time, its members ought not to feel that their election has been, or can be, secured by the manipulation of a legislature whose individual judgment has been controlled by other motives and interests than those of the private citizens who elected them. And yet we have recently heard from some of our state who could never have succeeded as candidates at a general election.

George R. Galtner, Jr. (Republican): The suggestion that the candidates of the two great political parties for the United States senate, to be voted for by the legislature, be selected next fall, should be named by the conventions of their respective parties meets my approval.

I have always been an advocate of the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and in the absence of a constitutional amendment, the proposed action would practically accomplish this result.

Unquestionably the drift of political sentiment in many parts of the country is towards the nomination of senatorial candidates by state conventions in the absence of their election direct by the people. If a change in the present method of electing United States senators is made it will not be accomplished without strong opposition, for after all the Americans are a very conservative people.

CHARITABLE GIFTS OF THE RICH.

It is an old saying that a gift horse should not be looked in the mouth. There may not be much in the saying, but there is at least this: it is a splendid test of one's breeding. But there are people who not only insist on looking a gift horse in the mouth, but on telling the whole world what they find there, or fancy they do.

Recently Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave \$250,000 to the mission fund of the Baptist church. Certainly that was a very munificent gift. When this gift was announced at the church convention a missionary recently returned from China declared that what the church needed was not rich men but holy men. This missionary displayed more zeal, or desire for notoriety, than sense. Where is the inconsistency in the church having rich men as holy men? His field is so broad that it can surely find work for all. And the rich man with a desire to do good and benefit his fellow man can be a much more powerful instrument for the accomplishment of good than the man who is without means. Riches themselves are no more of a sin than poverty itself is a virtue. Some seem to think otherwise. And there is no evidence in the world that the narrow-minded missionary has any higher nobility than the man whose gift he attacked. Evidently he was extremely anxious that his right hand should know exactly what his left was doing.

This case recalls that of the late Jay Gould, who, some ten or twelve years ago, made a donation of some thousands of dollars to the church with which he was connected and which was rejected because, it was said in explanation of the rejection, that the money had not been gotten by right means. The motives of those who make such objections may be all right, but their judgment is sadly at fault. It is desirable that all men should acquire their money honestly, but when money is given for the furtherance of religion that fact should do much to sanctify it. The disposition of it makes it impossible to use it for unworthy ends.

The missionary recently returned from China needs to get charity and breadth of view. Now he is too straight-laced and narrow.

Speaking of the fact that importers of Dutch sugar underbid the Sugar trust on a contract to furnish the government with a large amount of sugar, the Boston Herald says: "Probably the Sugar trust is not sorely grieved because the United States government has accepted a bid for 1,250,000 pounds of foreign granulated sugar. The Indian bureau is the largest single purchaser of sugar in the United States, and its offer for bids for the annual supply is always watched with interest. They were opened last week and the figures of the foreign bidder were found to be the lowest. There is not much doubt that the Sugar trust could have captured this contract if it had chosen to do so, and have made a profit on the transaction, but the success of the foreign bidder gives the trust an opportunity to set up a shriek about the perils threatened to the sugar refining industry through foreign competition. That is a part of the game that is now being played at Washington."

It is just possible that the Sugar trust may overreach itself. It understands perfectly Star route methods, but they haven't the vogue they once had. When Special Commissioner Calhoun gets back with his report it may be expected that the Cuban question will come up in congress once more. The senate, if not the house, will be almost certain to call for his report, and there can scarcely be any good reason why it should not have it. If the course of the Spanish authorities is such as to justify an attitude of neutrality on the part of this government, what can be the objection to making this fact known? If it is not, what is the objection to making the fact known? But one im-

portant fact should be borne in mind, which is that the foreign affairs of the government must be conducted by the executive branch of the government, and not by the legislative. Otherwise there might be a confusing of the functions of the separate departments of the government.

Utah strawberries are now on the market. As Dr. Butler said: "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

San Francisco Examiner: While frowning on social legislation generally, a law intended particularly to aid the dead beats was passed by the world's worst legislature, inspired by desire to avoid work or win a wager, would be too good to be seriously objectionable.

Chicago Times-Herald: It clearly is a mistake to suppose that General Miles' situation of the trouble in Texas will be of no benefit. After seeing that such a man as General Miles would be so easily misled by a single tall feather out of the American bird.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It was a Boston girl visiting the country who complained that the birds had "no technique of rest." The birds jump up and about with their early morning concerts in spite of the demands of culture.

Kansas City Star: The members of the Michigan legislature who, on the last night of the session, defaced a valuable portrait of General Lafayette by harrying the canvas, must have enjoyed the advantages of a college education.

Cincinnati Enquirer: The tariff is still bubbling up as a local issue. Protection New Englanders do not want a duty on hides because it interferes with their manufacturing business. It will be found that it always has been found, that it is not an easy thing to carry an abstract principle all the way through a tariff law.

New York World: Mr. Chapman finds the joke of imprisonment is getting stale. But the public opinion is that it is a joke that cannot be repeated too often. Mr. Chapman continues to snap his fingers at the laws of his country.

SPRINGTIME.

You cannot hear the waters for the wind. The brook that foams and falls and bubbles by

Hath out its voice—but ancient steeples And bellies moan—and crazy ghosts continually accout.

In dark courts, weep, and shake the shuddering gates. And cry from points of windy pinnacles. How thro' the bars and plain among the bells

And shrill and wall like voices of the Poles!

And who is he that down the mountain side,

Swift as a shadow flying from the sun. Between the wings of stormy winds doth run.

With fierce blue eyes and eyebrows knit with pride.

Thou art, and then I see sweet laughter play

Upon his lips, like moments of bright noon.

Thrown 'twixt the cruel blasts of morn and even.

And 'twixt the locks beneath his hood: of airy?

Sometimes he turns him back to wave farewell

To his pale sire with icy beard and hair: Sometimes he sends before him thro' the air

A cry of welcome down a sunny dell; And while the echoes are around him ringing.

Sudden the angry wind breathes low and sweet.

Young violas show their blue eyes at his feet.

And the wild lark is heard above him singing.

—Frederick Tennyson.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Le Monde Comique: Rake—My life was ruined as a blower in the mines. I am a rake. And if you could live your life again?

Rake—I think I'd go broke on a brute.

New York Journal: Jack—I hear that his father threatened you with bodily harm.

Jack—Nothing of the sort. He said he'd break my face.

Harper's Bazar: Ethel—Do you believe in painkillers?

Mabel—Oh, it's all right for a starter, if the fellow's shy.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I wonder why that thin Mr. Slabb is so popular with the girls?"

"It must be because he has a lap so much like a bicycle saddle."

Detroit Free Press: "Do you consider your wife a better half, Wormy?"

"Not much! She's the whole thing!"

Cincinnati Enquirer: Hargreaves—I can sympathize with those poor Greeks.

Walter—I presume you mean sympathize for them.

No, I mean with them. I have been there myself. About three years ago I was enslaved by a policeman and then freed by resisting."

New York Tribune: "My brother-in-law," said the minister, "you don't know how lucky you will be if you only have a fellow 'veling in your bosom.'"

"Humph," said one of his hearers, "I am a fellow 'veling in your bosom! I am a fellow 'veling in your bosom! I am a fellow 'veling in your bosom!"

Washington Star: "Do you think," said the lady who was shopping, "that any one would steal this umbrella if I were to leave it for a few minutes?"

"Really, madam," replied the clerk, "I should like to venture an opinion with-out first examining the umbrella."

A NEW ONE ON BILL.

Chicago News: We were waiting at the Air Line junction for the southern express, and five or six passengers—when we saw a man come running along the country highway with his hat in his hand. As he drew nearer to us he waved his hat and shouted: "If you could make him out until he reached us. He was a man of 50 years, and very much excited, and he had to wait three or four minutes before he could say:

"Gentlemen, my son Bill has broke loose and will be here in ten minutes!"

"What's the matter with your son Bill?" asked one of the passengers.

"He's the awfulest digger in all this state," was the reply. "He's a fit and liked everything for 20 miles around, and run about the state with him tied up in the back, 'cause he was achin' to fight and nobody would fight him. He was bustin' the ropes when I let him out, and he clawed up as a cow cat's claw. That he comes now!"

On the crest of a hill half a mile away we saw a man who was headed our way, and the passengers asked of the excited father:

"What do you think we had better do in the case?"

"Inside and lock the door!" shouted the old man, "and maybe I kin coax Bill not to do you any damage! If I had a chance I'd follow him back home again. See him come! He's achin' fur death and destruction!"

"He isn't foolish or crazy, is he?"

Not a bit, sir. He's just a rip-roarer of a fighter, and if he lights down on this crowd 'twixt awful will happen. What you goin' to do?"

"I'm goin' to meet your son Bill," replied the man as he threw off his coat and pushed up his sleeves.

"But he'll make a mess of most of you in two toots and a holier! Gentlemen, fur heaven's sake, git inside while I see if I can't coax Bill to spare his lives!"

The passenger leaped off the platform and went down the road a few yards to meet Bill, who was coming in the jump and yelling every time he lifted his feet from the earth. He was a chunky young fellow, but no one could make him out up he made straight for the passenger.

"Hold on, Bill—don't kill him—don't kill him!" shouted the father, and he rushed forward, but it was too late. Bill had rushed at the passenger with his arms outstretched, and he had landed on his back. He did not get up for ten minutes, and he never did get up again. He was dead, but after a dash of water in his face he opened his eyes and said to the father: "What do you do to my son Bill?"

"I landed on his jaw," was the reply.

"And he's a licked man!"

"He is. He is a licked man!"

"Yes, he looks like it. Say, Bill, the act has tipped up and you're a licked rip-roarer. Let's go home to ma."

And Bill slowly got up, looked around as if he had lost something and leaned heavily on his father's shoulder, while the pair walked down the dusty highway and never looked back.

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10:15 a. m. 1:30 p. m.

2:15 p. m. 5:45 p. m.

4:15 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

5:45 p. m. 8:50 p. m.

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